VOL. XXV, NO. 33

JONESBORO, TENNESSEE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893.

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to Clean, Repair and Adjust your Sewing Machine, if you went Good, Honest work done. Buy your NEEDLES, SHUPPLES, RUBBERS, BANDS

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OUR MOTTO.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give such portions of the message as we think will be of interest to our

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR

It is hardly necessary for me to state that Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the instalation of the present administration, the existing government of investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all conditions brought about by our unjustifiable in- | to its intended purpose. terference, our present Minister at Honolulu end. Thus far no information of the accom-

plishment of any definite results have been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the

Congress, togather with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message, fully detailing ail the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situa-THE REPEAL ACT, ETC. The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by

the government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching. In ble to know, at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear the recent financial pertubation, time is necconfidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places, is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a sate path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantour increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being

injurious, will increase the probability of It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement

on the subject of coinage. I desire also to earnestly suggest in regard to the issuance of government bonds that the authority now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be and the bonds authorized are disad vantageous to the government, both as to the

timeof their maturity and the rate of interest-A VICIOUS SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

The report of the Attorrey General contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the department of justice for the past year together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I can not too heartily endorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners should be is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of courts, both civil and criminal, should be as small and inexpensively transacted as the ends of justice will

The system is therefore thoroughly victors which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business and thus create a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which can not fall to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizens and an irresistable temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of funds. If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to the United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdeamors, especially se coming under the internal revenue law, a great advance would be made toward more decent administration of our criminal

In my first message to Congress, dated December 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at ngth to the evils of the present system.

Since that time the criminal business of the tederal courts and the expenses attending it have enormously increased

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers; 85 surthe questions arising from our relations with vivors of the war of 1812; 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war; 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war; 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars; 284 army nurses, and Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a 475,615 survivors and widows and children of treaty of annexation had been negotiated be- deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of tween the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to those pensioned on account of disabilities or the Senate for ratification. This treaty I death resulting from army or naval service. withdrew for examination and dispatched The number of persons remaining on the Jas. H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honotulu as a rolls June 30, 1883, who were pensioned unspecial commissioner to make an impartial | der the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service was 459,156. The tions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. number added to the rolls during the year the effect of limiting the operation of the law

I am unable to understand why frauds in has received appropriate instructions to that the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put on these rolls s a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893 was \$156,740,467.14. The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

CIVIL SERVICE. The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation, are most gratifying. The recent extension of it limitations and regulations to the employees at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly the nature of things, however, it is impossi- and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty cooperation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the incalculable benefits conferred by the tries. It is a vivid sketch from an civil service law, not only in its effect upon essary for the reestablishment of business the public service, but also, what is even more important in its effect in elevating the

tone of political life generally. The course of civil service reform in this country instinctively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people, which has underlying ly sufficient to meet every requirement of it a sentiment of justice and right and which, at the same time, promises better adminis tration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute books more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators and it has lived and grown and flourished in spate of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of

many self constituted guardians. Economy in public expenditure is a duty that can not innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that out of apparently endless resources the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth; the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate personal advantage. The indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are accountability, have lead to growing extrav-

agances in governmental appropriations. At this time, when a depleted public trea ary confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing on the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that Congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the abolished with as little delay as possible. It treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary re-lation to the task now in band, of a revenue meet government expenditures, and yet ducing the people's burden of taxation.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our off repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pleaged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract at the target and affort and officers are affort as any structum and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard for a filer to a supplementation and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard for a filer to a supplementation and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard for a filer to a supplementation and disturboard affort and attention and disturboard affort and attention attention and attention and attention and attention and attention attention and a TARIFF REFORM. act our attention and disturb our effort that our size near a secomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and by F. E. Britton, Druggist.

that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while Federal legislation through the tional ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids the Amer-ican manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products. of our manufactured products, resulting from this policy, not only confines the mar-ket for these products within our own bor-ders, to the direct disadvantage of our man-afacturers but also increases their cost to charge of government, and of all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representance of the United States, which was lande I for that purpose, at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed, it seemed to me that the only honorable course of our government to pursue, was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and billities growing out of any changed conditions and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions to the feffect of limiting the operation of the law in the status existing and the time for my high the property is during the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$33,786,549. This interests of labor are eering the year amounted to \$34,786,549. This interests of labor are eight the year amounted to \$34,786,549. dinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the regis-lation embodying the reform must inevit-ably fail

ably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of rean concussion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the great-

ness and prosperity of our beloved countr. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 4.

LITERARY NOTES.

Instead of the usual extended character sketch of some one person, the December Review of Reviews publishes six shorter character sketches, covering in the group a wide range of international interests. The first is a sketch of Serge Julich Vitte, the new Russian Minister of Finance, whose masterly hands has checkmated Germany in the bitter tariff war that has for many months been raging between the counannoymous pen. The writer is evidently versed in the most intimate way in Russian life and politics, and the article is illustrated with numerous portraits. The second is a sketch of Tom Mann, the most interesting personality among all the labor leaders of England, and the article is by John C. Carlisle, himself an active worker in English trades unionism. The third is an article on the late Carter Harrison, of Chicago, by Dr. Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and is a fair and impartal characterization of the most widely known of Chicago's politicians. It is accompanied by portraits of Mr. Harrison. The fourth sketch is from nc less eminent a writer than Archedeacon Farrar, and its subjects is the late Benjamin Jowett, master of Balliol College, Oxford, the eminent Greek scholar and translator of Plato. The fifth, accompanied by a magnificent full page portrait, is a very attractive account of the life and work exacted and a degenerated sense of official of the distinguished French musician Gounod. Finally, in the sixth sketch, there is a portrayal by Samuel J. Capper of the late Louis Ruchonnet, who served two terms as President of Switzerland, and who was the best known of all the public men of that enlighten-

> "Sir, you have stepped on my hat!" growled the old gentleman to the goout-between-the-acts man

"I am very sorry," said the other, "To average matters. on my return, sir, I shall give myself the pleasure of stepping on your shoes."-Harper's Ba-

Jack-You are the light of my life

closer) - and taking that into consider-

ation, I think I may turn down the gas. estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL McKinley's Opinion of the Bale-

ful Measure. What it Means to the Industrial Interests of Our Country.

New York, Dec. 3 .- Governor Mc-Kinley is out with a review of the Wilson tariff bill in the New York Press.

"I have already said it is a good bill for Europe and bad for the United States. It is also sectional. Hoop iron is made free for bailing cotton and dutiable for all other uses. The bill is and iron industries of the new South. It strikes wage earners without mercy, and deals a serious blow to agricultural interests. It means that the greatest manufacturing and agricultural nation in the world is to abandon its own economic system and adopt that of a competitive nation, which it has already outstripped in the pursuit of wealth and happiness.

this bill by far the most radical and 000 to 1,000,000 persons. far reaching in the direction of free "Why put coal on the free list? No trade of all tariff bills prepared by the Democrats during the last decade. It will prove more destructive to Ameri can industry than the ambiguous and uncertain cross cut proposed in 1884. It reaches far beyond the measure of 1886. of coal is labor. The wages of the and makes deeper cuts and more serious inroads into the protective system than were made in the production of Mills in 1888. It was fashioned outside the committee, printed apparently without the knowledge of the minority and without consideration and discussion

in full committee. "Never in the whole course of my experience in tariff legislation has the In 1870 it was 3,031,891 tons; in 1880 testimony been so direct, so clear, so unqualifiedly, so pathetically in some instances, against the changes which the committee seems to have made. A glance at the printed testimony, published by the committee suggests doubt if the members of the committee responsible for the proposed legislation ever listened to or examined this testimony. One after another expert in the several branches of manufactures and mining referred to, representing a total of probably 6,000,000 wage earners, testified to the existing unhappy condition, that fully one half of labor is unemployed, mills and factories shut down, mines closed up, railroad transportation re-

duced to half its usual proportion. "Shrinkage of values, curtailed capital, uncertainty and distress are the These unusual conditions were brought on in large measure by the fear of free trade, and touching, as they do, practically every home and fireside in the land, intensify the misery and industrial wreckage already occasioned by United States. the agitation of this question so soon after its supposed settlement in 1890.

only aggravates them. First, the Mor- of our political system depend." rison bill might have been termed a leap in the dark. Now, the Wilson bill article upon the recent elections, pre-is a reckless leap into dangers illumi-dicting the future triumph of Repubis a reckless leap into dangers illuminated by indisputable testimony, the experience of a generation. The ad valorem feature of the bill ought to defeat the entire measure. In framing the bill of 1890, the committee intro-(May says nothing, but snuggles up duction, wherever possible, specific duties. This system is based upon quantity, the other upon value difficult | I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remof ascertainment, resting upon the it as a last hope and am happy to say Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real judgment of experts, all the time offer- that after two doses he slept until morning a bribe to undervaluation. The ing. I gave it to him next day and a other rates upon quantity, fixed and well known the world over, always my children show signs of croup I give determinable and always uniform. The it to them and that is the last of it. ad valorem system applied to our woolen industry, so English newspapers recently said, would close up half the mills in the United States. The vice most perfect made.

of this system of ad valorem rates was ably set forth by the late Secretary Manning in words which I am afraid the present committee have not read, or at any rate have not heeded. The American wool grower is to be the first

clothing, as well as food. This nation can do both if the Democratic party will only let it alone. It can produce both food and clothing for the masses than any other nation in the world. The Wilson bill proposes to secure lower cost in clothing, first, by fleecing the farmer; second, by cutting down the wages of skilled and unskilled labor below the foreign standard. The propa reassertion of the economic doctrines osition will simply deprive our people of the old South, and a blow at the coal of employment, and the opportunity to earn money with which to feed and clothe themselves and families and educate their children. Wool on the free list, in my opinion, is a deadly as-

sault upon the great agricultural inter-

est, while the proposed ad valorem duty

of only 40 per cent. upon woolen fabrics

will fall with terrible severity upon

220,000 operatives engaged in woolen manufacture, and their dependents, "I have no hesitation in pronouncing numbering all told probably from 800,interest save some large Canadian corporations is pressing it. No national necessity is demanding it. No true American wants it. Careful estimates show that fully 95 per cent, of the cost

> duty on coal comes off, and no house hold will be benefitted by it. "The tariff commission bill of 1883 established a duty on iron ore of 75 cents per ton, and abolished the inade quate rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. What was the result? A magnificent development of the iron ore out put.

7,120,362, in 1890, 16,036,043. "Cutting the duty on lead ore below the protective point will result in great loss in Western States. The arguments that have been used with so much force in connection with the iron and coal schedules are even more striking as to lead ore. This is worthless until labor transforms it into an article of com-

"The proposed changes in the sugar chedule and repeal of the bounty I can not but regard as a serious mistake. The reasons for taking the duty off sugar entirely in the tariff of 1890, was that this was believed to be most in accordance with the average sentiment of the country, the Committee on Ways and Means at the time desiring on the one hand to give the people free and sorrowful refrain in every instance. cheap sugar, and on the other hand, wishing to avoid doing harm to the imgiven for every pound produced in the

"Those elections have declared that for the present and future the protec-"The bill itself undertakes to revise tive system meets the wants, promotes the revenue system. Substantially all the National design and will work out tariff schedules are affected. The most our destiny better than any other. dangerous features of the bill seems to With me this position is a deep convicbe additions to the free list, and changes tion, not theory. I believe in it, and from specific to ad valorem rates of thus warmly advocate it, because enduties. The first will prove absolutely veloped in it are my country's highest destructive to important American in- development and greatest prosperity; dustries, while as to the second change out of it come the greatest gains to the experience has shown that it is produc- people, greatest comforts to the masses tive of frauds and under valuations. widest encouragement for many aspira-The law of 1890 endeavored to correct tions, with largest rewards, dignifying irregularities in the collection of cus and elevating citizenship, upon which toms duties, while the proposed bill the safety and purity and permanency Senator Sherman also had a long

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield. N. J. His little boy, five years of age. was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried varous remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. edy advertised and thought I would try cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. E. Britton, Druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder-

TRUTH FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

The View of a Powerful Newspaper Which Supported Him.

The Democratic party has fallen short of the expectation of the voters who made its success possible. The effect "Every nation should produce its own has been reactionary, tending toward its defeat as soen as it became obvious that it could not or would not through its administration of public affairs better, cheaper and more satisfactorily make real and rosy the dreams of its

overhopeful adherents. Broadly stated, the Democratic party has thus far failed as an administrative or reform party. This is not only true of the national organization, but is equally true of the party in its administration of the affairs of the greater States and municipalities.

In addition to Mr. Cleveland's failure to satisfactorily administer the spoils system of his party there is now a rapid development of this fundamental differences that exists in a party of "opposition." There is a total disagreement within the party on almost every public question entailed upon the party for settlement. There is a split on the sil-

ver question. There is a wide divergence of opinion upon the proposition to repeal the State Bank Tax law. There is no agreement that there are Democratic representatives who favor every article protected by the McKinley law. The Democrats of the West are for free silver and in opposition to those of the East. The Southern wing of the party would American miner must come down if the like to return to the days of State Bank issues, in defiance of the wishes of the

Democrats of the North. The Western Democracy would like to see fulfilled the promises of the party in regard to the breaking up of trusts. The pension policy of the President is opening a chasm that is broad and deep. Democrats are inharmonious on the proposed income tax, the gold bond issue. coining the seigniorage, and, in fact, there is no principal proposition of governmental policy on which the party is united. - Chicago Daily News (Ind.

A Hundred ton Magazine Order.

An event in periodical literature, not without its significance to the general public as showing the growth of the reading classes, was the receipt on the 9th of November by The Cosmopolitan Magazine of the order given below. A single order from a news company for one hundred tons of magazine. That is almost an event in the history of the world. A like order has never before been made, and if past ratios be maintained it means considerably more than half a million circulation for the December Cosmopolitan. Yet, when the list of authors and artists in the Decemportant sugar producing industry in be number is examined, one is not so this country. To this end the duty was much surprised. It contains the only abolished and a bounty of two cents known unpublished manuscript of De Maupassant, illustrated by Vierge, perhaps the most famous of European illustrators; After the World's Fair, by Paul Bourget, John J. Ingalls, William Dean Howells, Lyman J. Gage, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Mark Twain, Robert Grant and others nearly as famous, and nearly two hundred illustrations. to which the following artists contribute: Hopkinson Smith, Kemble, Harry Fenn, F. O. Small, Attwood, Henckel, Dan Beard, Reinhert and Remington. Think of having the World's Fair done by such expensive men as Howells, Mark Twain and Paul Bourget, and sending such artists as Charles S. Reinhart to Chicago for a single number of a magazine to be for only 15 cents, or by subscription 121 cents. A book publisher, preparing such a book would not dare incur these expenses short of \$5.00 a copy. It is not a revolution that is an improve ment upon old methods a revolution of vast importance to the reading public? The order to which reference is made reads as follows.

"Publisher Cosmopolitan. Dear Sir: Of the 200,000 copies of December number to be sent us, please send as follows: 172,650 copies regular edition, 27,250 copies R. R. edition. Yours respectfully, The American News Company."

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Hood's cures.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder-World's Fair highest award.